

THE WEATHER

Fair and continued cold tonight and Wednesday

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

METAL QUOTATIONS	
Silver	77
Copper	33-35
Lead	10 1-2-10 7-8
Quicksilver	\$126

VOL. XVI No. 216

TONOPAH, NEVADA, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1917

PRICE 10 CENTS

THREE AMERICANS ARE KILLED; CONGRESS DEFERS ACTION

LAGONIA SANK 45 MINUTES AFTER THE FIRST TORPEDO WAS FIRED FROM SUBMARINE AT THE LINER

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Liverpool office has telegraphed the Cunard officials that Mrs. Mary Hoy and daughter Elizabeth, Americans, are dead and buried at sea.
Consul Frost reported later that Thomas Casey, a negro, was the only American member of the crew who perished.
C. P. Ivatts, Dr. Fortuna Syndel, William I. Robinson, William E. Evans, and two firemen, three coal trimmers and the ship's barber are missing and not accounted for, making the total 12 dead and missing from the submarine steamship Laconia. Six are in a hospital at Queenstown. The boys died of exposure. Probably they are the only Americans dead. The husband, Dr. Albert Hoy, a civil war veteran, and son, live in London.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Consul Frost reported among the Americans saved: F. P. Gibbons, Chicago Tribune; Mrs. F. E. Harris, wife of Colonel Harris, United States army; Arthur F. Kirby, New York, and Father Wareing, of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore.
It is said the Laconia carried a 4.7 gun invisible at night. The second torpedo was shot 20 minutes after the first, and the Laconia sank 45 minutes after the first shot. There were 335 persons aboard. Alarm rockets were seen by an admiralty patrol boat. The wireless was used to the last minute. The boats were picked up by burning flares about six hours later.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Twenty-six Americans, six of whom were cabin passengers, and 20 members of the crew, were on board the Cunard liner Laconia from New York February 18 for Liverpool, with 75 passengers and a crew of 215 when the vessel was sunk by a German submarine Sunday night. One casualty, as yet unidentified, was officially reported by the Liverpool office of the line to officials here.

The names of the American passengers and their addresses as given by the line offices and confirmed in part by relatives in the United States are:

Floyd P. Gibbons, of the Chicago Tribune.
Mrs. F. E. Harris, wife of Lieut. Col. Frank E. Harris, United States Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Du Pont, near Philadelphia.
Arthur T. Kirby, Bainbridge, Ky.
Mrs. Mary E. Hoy, Chicago.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hoy, Chicago.
The Rev. James Wareing, registered from New York, but said to be from Norfolk, Va.

The Americans among the crew were signed here to take the places of others whose terms of service had expired or who had failed to appear when the ship was ready to sail. The men were recruited mostly from shipping offices and gave New York and Brooklyn as their places of residence. They were stokers, coal trimmers, wipers and seamen.

While details of the cargo of the Laconia are withheld under a recent ruling of the customs officials, it was learned at the office of the company that the following items were among the principal commodities carried:

One thousand bars of silver, 40,000 bushels of wheat, 2843 bales of cotton, 1408 boxes of fresh fruit, 3000 tons of shell casings and other war supplies and 9000 tons of provisions.

It was positively stated by officials of the line that there were no explosives on board.

The Laconia, sailing on the same date the Holland-American liner Ryndam returned to port after being turned back from her voyage to Rotterdam by the submarine menace, had on board nine of the Ryndam's passengers.

The Laconia, when she left here,

was armed with one defense gun, mounted aft. The report that the ship was torpedoed at night and without warning indicates that there was no opportunity to use the defense gun, according to officials of the line.
The Laconia is the second ship to be sunk of the former Boston-Liverpool service of the Cunard line. A sister ship, the Franconia, was sunk last October in the Mediterranean while in the British government service. Both vessels were taken over by the British admiralty soon after the war began, and the Laconia was for a while used in the service of the government as a transport. She was only recently restored to her owners for commercial purposes, and the trip on which she was sunk was her third after coming back to the service for which she was built. Several of the officers in the steward's department were on the Laconia and were on the Franconia when she went down.

The registered gross tonnage of the Laconia was 18,150, her length was 625 feet and she had a beam of 72 feet.
No steerage passengers were on board the ship, and those not American were mostly English or Canadian, many of the latter being on their way to England to engage in government service or returning to duty after leaves of absence at home.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Mayor Mitchell announced last night after the resumption of rioting on the east side, that a bill would be introduced in the legislature today to empower the city to purchase food supplies and sell them at cost as a means of ameliorating suffering among the poor here due to the present high cost of living.

Joseph Hartigan, city commissioner of weights and measures, predicted a material drop in the price of potatoes and onions before the end of the week. It would come, he said, as the result of a relief in freight congestion, and the fact that virtually all of the potato and onion growing states of the country

now are entering the market.
Railroads in 15 states, Mr. Hartigan asserted, have arranged to rush "onion specials" to this city. Information furnished to him by wholesale produce dealers, District Attorney Swann announced, indicated that the farmers were responsible for the increase in the price of potatoes and onions. In December, he said, farmers were receiving \$1.47 a bushel for potatoes, double the price of December, 1915.

Mr. Swann declared that there was no justification for the increase in the price of poultry. There is no scarcity, he said, and farmers are not charging any more than last year.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Congressmen today began receiving telegrams from the emergency peace federation protesting against granting the president authority to establish armed neutrality. It is announced that a delegation headed by Jane Addams will seek an audience with President Wilson tomorrow to protest.

(By Associated Press.)
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 27.—Wm. J. Bryan announced that he is opposed to granting the powers the president asked. He will go to Washington to use his influence to have the request declined.
Bryan cancelled five speaking engagements. He said "whatever power is conferred upon the president should be so limited as not to constitute surrender of the power of Congress." He had faith in the president's high purpose.

DEATH ON MOUNTAIN CAUSES INVESTIGATION

SUSPICION ATTACHED TO THE ACCOUNT OF DEATH OF TRAVELER IN CALIFORNIA

(By Associated Press.)
SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 27.—An autopsy was ordered in connection with the death of Carl Barnett reported by Emmet Waters, Barnett's companion, who said Barnett was thrown from a buggy when it upset in a snowstorm on a mountain en route to Waters' ranch. Waters went for help, he said, and found Barnett dying when he returned.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS WAS OF BRITISH BIRTH

(By Associated Press.)
RACINE, Wis., Feb. 27.—Cedric Ivatts, drowned on the Laconia, was born in England, but had taken out citizenship papers in the United States, according to representatives of local manufacturers for whom Ivatts acted as a foreign representative.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Following a cabinet meeting this afternoon it became known that the administration was opposed any vital change in the proposed legislation authorizing the president to act. It is expected that the bill as now framed will be adopted without any material alteration.
The senate committee late this afternoon agreed on a bill giving the president authority to supply guns and gunners to merchantmen, and use the "other instrumentalities" asked.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The sinking of the Laconia is considered a clear-cut violation of

German Chancellor says there is but one policy to be pursued

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Chancellor Hollweg told the reichstag today that one necessity dominates all questions of policy, foreign and domestic—to fight to gain the victory. He declared the aim was "to terminate the war by lasting peace granting us reparation for all wrongs suffered and a guarantee of the existence and future of strong Germany."

He said the entente answer to the proposal for peace was "more rude and presumptuous than any sensible person could have imagined."
The chancellor referred to the action of President Wilson as "brusquely" breaking relations. He said Ambassador Gerard communicated only in spoken words to the foreign office in breaking relations and asking for his passports. "This form of breaking relations is probably without a precedent in history," he added.

(By Associated Press.)
THE HAGUE, Feb. 27.—The government has not indicated its course of action in connection with the recent disaster to Dutch shipping. It is believed that a peaceful solution will be sought in the form of a cessation by Germany of a number of ships to replace the lost tonnage. A wholesale slaughter of Dutch cattle may be necessary owing to the loss of fodder in the cargoes destroyed, and the inevitable delay in securing more.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Standard Oil will seek indemnity for the destruction of oil properties in Rumania when the Germans invaded that country. It is reported the entente allies destroyed the properties before the Germans arrived. The value is \$150,000,000.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The senate today passed a bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of General Funston.

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BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 27.—Via London.—The full extent of the German retirement in the Somme area has not yet developed. Outpost fighting continues between strong British patrols pressing forward over the newly occupied ground, and the German rear guards who fell back under the fire of their heaviest caliber guns.

There has been comparatively little light artillery fire the Germans evidently depending on their heaviest mounted on railroad trucks, which could be rushed away at the last moment in case of necessity.
The British continued to move forward all along the line from just south of Gommecourt to Le Transloy, the latter point apparently being the pivot from which the German retreat swings backward. The line has been carried well to the northeast of Serre, while Ires and Warlencourt are in British possession. Serre, Pys, Warlencourt and Miraumont, like other famous points in the battlefield, such as Pozières, Courcellette and Contalmaison long ago ceased to have form as villages. The artillery fire they endured for months pulverized them to bits of stone and brick, the remnants of which now will be used by the British in restoring the roads to a passable condition. The weather cleared today and the air-planes, quick to take advantage of flying opportunities, were up, closely observing the German movements.

The British line today was creeping nearer Bapaume, the famous German stronghold, regarding which there were reports that the garrison had blown up what had been proclaimed impregnable fortifications and other various underground works, on which they had

REPUBLICAN OBJECTIONS INDUCED PRESIDENT TO ACCEPT A CHANGE IN HIS REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—American rights, according to an authoritative expression of opinion obtained after a conference between the president and Secretary Lansing. No further investigation is considered necessary. It is believed that eight American negroes of the crew died from exposure, making ten American victims.
Opposition of Republicans caused the house foreign affairs committee to decide to modify the phrase "other instrumentalities" in the powers to be granted, limiting the president to using the "naval forces of the United States including the naval militia."

The senate foreign relations committee Republicans voted solidly against giving blanket authority.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The sinking of the Laconia is considered a clear-cut violation of

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Guns and mounts sufficient to arm any reasonable number of American merchant ships are now stored at navy yards, it was officially stated at the navy department today, following President Wilson's appearance before Congress to ask authority to provide weapons and men should the need arise. Efficient gunners are lacking however, unless they are to be taken from active ships, which can ill spare them.

Naval officers pointed out that men of special skill, trained to the minute, would be required as gun pointers for anti-submarine work. At best a U-boat is difficult to hit as there is little exposed. Offer a periscope hardly visible at more than a few thousand yards is the gunner's only target.

Recent figures show that 250 ships under American registry are engaged

in trans-Atlantic trade, but it is estimated that not more than 100 would apply for guns and take the risk of crossing the German submarine zones. There will be no difficulty in furnishing that number of vessels with weapons, but supplying trained gun pointers for 100 guns would take just that many valuable men away from fighting ships.

There are about 1000 men in the fleet reserve, of whom approximately 100 were trained gun pointers when they left the service. Most of them are older men and none has had any recent practice in gun pointing. It is said that no sufficiently expert gun pointers for work on merchant craft could be obtained from that source, although some ammunition handlers and others members of gun crews might be obtained. Of the 1000 reservists about half have been drilled in gun handling, other than pointing.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.—A train carrying 228 invalided Russian soldiers en route home from Germany through Sweden, went off the track near Gefle Soderham. The first car, carrying 23 insane Russians, was demolished and all were killed. About 25 others were killed.

(By Associated Press.)
CARSON CITY, Feb. 27.—The new general election law introduced in the assembly by White and Garrison makes changes in the present law designated to lower the expenses and retains the non-partisan judiciary feature and adds school officers to the list.

A majority of the members of the highway committee introduced a substitute highway measure for two bills now in committee which changes the highway and places Tonopah on the north and south route and provides for a connecting link from Ely to Goldfield and Tonopah.

Fulmer's railroad commission amendment was reported without recommendation.
Boother's bill providing for the appointment of a deputy clerk of the supreme court passed the senate. Keddie's bill making it unlawful for any person to offer for sale commodities at a lower rate in one place in the state than another, taking into consideration difference in transportation costs passed the senate.

In the assembly Ackerman introduced a bill making it lawful for employees to form unions to secure higher wages, providing that no injunctions are issued preventing employees from quitting singly or in concert and that there shall be no prosecutions for agreements between the employees to better labor conditions.

VON BERNSTORFF'S SHIP

(By Associated Press.)
HALIFAX, Feb. 27.—It is expected that the Frederick VIII will leave for Copenhagen tonight.

(By Associated Press.)
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Stone, Hitchcock and O'Gorman, Democrats, are reported to have joined them. Neither committee took formal action.

Otherwise the situation is unchanged, the president and officials taking the position that no further step will be taken until Congress has had an opportunity to act on the request for power. It is believed the Laconia will hasten action. The first steps will be to furnish guns and gunners for defensive purposes on American ships, and insure them in the government war risk bureau.

The Laconia is regarded as another Lusitania case, though fewer lives were lost.

The president is hopeful that the Republicans will not filibuster to force an extra session.

Administration officials considered the attitude of Congress in the face of the Laconia case sufficiently important to discuss sending an official report on the killing of those Americans to Congress in some official way. The senate committee decided to redraft the whole bill giving the president extraordinary power and making it more explicit. The right to arm a ship would take the form of authorizing owners to arm and defend them and authorizing the government to supply the guns and gunners, it was said.

President Wilson asked Congress for authority to use the forces of the United States to protect American ships and lives against the German submarine menace, to put the nation in a state of armed neutrality.

The immediate response was the introduction in the house of a bill, approved in advance by the president, empowering him to furnish guns and gunners to American merchantmen and to "employ such other instrumentalities and methods as may become necessary, and providing for a \$100,000,000 bond issue to be used in his discretion for war insurance to encourage American commerce to brave the submarine peril.

Signing a Black Check.
Republicans, disinclined to grant blanket authority while Congress is not in session, are in the position of being unwilling to grant the president's request, not for the purpose of withholding it, but to force him to have Congress in special session to take a hand in the next steps which they feel will lead to war. The Republicans are receiving passive support from the Democratic element classed as pacifists.

The president's advisors deplore this situation for its effect in Germany, where they are convinced it will feed the official impression that Congress will not support the president if he finds it necessary to go to war and that he is not speaking the sentiments of a united country.

(Continued on page four)

BUTLER THEATRE

TONIGHT
An eight-reef program
PEARL WHITE in
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"

LOU TELLEGEN (former leading man for Sarah Bernhardt) in
"The Victory of Conscience"
A Lasky Masterpiece

Burton Holmes "Bay of Fundy to St. Lawrence."

TOMORROW
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in five reels. The year's greatest laughter frolic.

Matinee 1:30—Night 7 and 8:30
Admission 10-15c